





## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

MEMBERS and the PUBLIC are hereby notified that Mr. H. C. SANDFORD for many years Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong Jockey Club having expressed his wish to be relieved from that office his resignation has been accepted.

Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS have been appointed Secretaries and Treasurers to the Club as from the 10th January inst.

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the current season are requested to make payment to Messrs. Linsted & Davis who are hereby authorised to collect all monies due to the Club and will in future disburse funds in settlement of accounts owing.

Messrs. Linsted & Davis will issue to Members and Members' Ladies Tickets of admission to the grand stand and enclosure and will be in charge of the sale of Admission Tickets for the general public which may be obtained as heretofore from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, or at the gate on Race Day.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course,  
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB,  
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1918.

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.,  
General Agents for the  
West Point Building Company, Limited,  
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1918.

## THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the General Managers,  
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1918.

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1918.

## THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

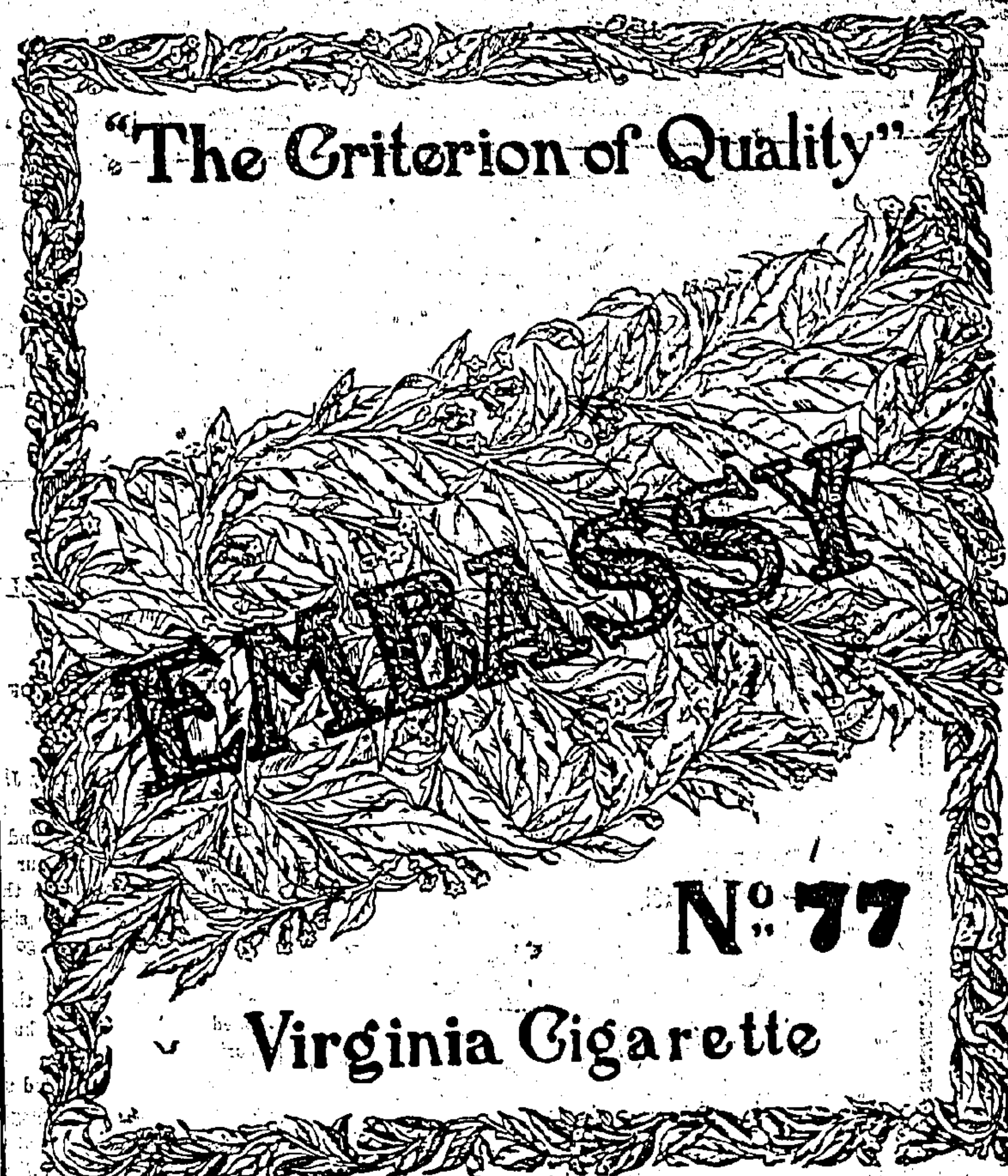
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1918.

## ALFRED HYNDMAN

Has for sale  
CARBON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen  
RIBBONS at \$1.50 each.

Undertakes to clean and repair  
typewriters at \$1.00 per machine.  
For particulars apply to the above  
address.  
Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1917.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## OUR WOMEN IN FRANCE.

"I love the French workers in my factory," one of the miscellaneous W.A.A.C.'s told me as we went through the textile factory attached to a great ordnance base, where she was a technical administrator, writes a correspondent in the "Times." "They're so intelligent and so kindly, so quick to see what you mean, and so ready to carry it out. And they're so gay and so witty, from the little girl straight from the lycée to the old lady who has come back to work because she wants to see the Boche punished for what he did to her beloved France in '70. They're thrifty and could give any English woman points in putting by, and yet the younger ones always seem to have their hair newly waved and the old ladies are so clean and tidy."

There seemed to be a perfect understanding between them. The old ladies told me they thought their administrators were bien élevés, and the younger ones said they liked the uniform, and with the little compliments that in France oil the wheels of life, the day's work in the great hives of industry went on.

The French workers had been formerly lacemakers, and a few of them fisher-girls. Of the former there were a few who were the children or grandchildren of English people from the great English lace centres at Nottingham, who had settled in France many years before and been absorbed into the life of the French people. In the salvage centres at an ordnance base I saw them working in the biggest boot-repair shop in the world, where 80,000 pairs of boots are repaired a week; and here I saw old uppers cut into discs, which in their turn were made into boot laces. These salvaged boots, swept up from the debris at the front, emerged finally in three classes:—(a) those that can be used again by men at the front, and are often preferred to new ones as they are softer in wear; (b) those for men on the lines of communication; and (c) for prisoners and coloured labour. While I was going round these repairing shops I noticed an American officer being taken round also, and heard his ciccone giving him information on the importance of salvaged boots—all of which he was carefully noting.

There were Frenchwomen cleaning old web and leather equipment by revolving brushes. French girls sorting salvaged ammunition, the empty boxes being sold to the French Government; there were girls washing discarded haversacks, cleaning rifles, picking through masses of horse-hooves to see if there was any waste left in them; there were girls sorting out old helmets and picking the few pairs to be washed and repaired, and "exam-

ined." All of these things had been swept up from the debris of the recent fighting. Yet only 20 per cent. of waste is ever saved from the fighting lines.

They were repairing and riveting spurs; they were making wooden sticks for Watson's signalling fans; they were sharpening blades of horse-clippers; they were repairing wheels and cleaning the bolts and hubs of the wheels, and doing a thousand other curious routine things. Most of them sang at their work ribald little French songs, which occasionally changed to the defiant "Marseillaise" when they saw a stranger near them. Industry means happiness in France, where all who eat must work, even the dogs.

## FIVE TONS OF TEST. A DAY.

In the textile factory there were girls handling over five tons a day of old tents: others were repairing their upstairs at the rate of hundreds a week. They cut out discs for signalling, and the tabs for soldiers' greatcoats; they were making up the parcels that go in Tommy's greatcoat pocket, buttons, thread, etc., each one at a great table having her share in the process.

There are French girls also helping in the clerical section of ordnance, working side by side with W.A.A.C.'s, filing papers, though they know no English, by numbers, and becoming very skilled and quick at a monotonous job.

The pay is that prevailing in the town in which they work and arranged with the French authorities. One of the great advantages of employing French women is, in addition to their quickness and skill, the fact that they live close at hand, thus saving the need for importing English people for unskilled work.

The French women's labour has one characteristic that is recognized by the military employer. It is a little erratic. Six francs a day is the usual pay, and if a woman does not choose to work a consecutive number of days she stays away, and no one says anything. They are also a mobile labour, and if a group decides to move elsewhere owing to raids and other causes they depart with all their goods and chattels. Always they please themselves in purely personal matters while remaining on the best of terms with their employers. Of their strict honesty I heard constant praise. On one pay-day a number of workers, owing to some confusion of accounts, received more than their due. They came back at once to point out the mistake, full of pride that they had embarrassed the W.A.A.C. who was paying them. When she thanked them for pointing out the mistake their answer was that they had

been paid too little they would have come back too.

The officers in charge of the different factories are appreciated as much by the workers as they appreciate them. One ally young officer in charge of a factory got his captaincy the other day. He did not think his workers had noticed it. But they had, and were very proud of the honour which they considered reflected on them. The morning after he found them grouped awaiting him, with six bouquets, a number of potted plants, a pair of hares, and one or two other things, and the doyen of the group made him a speech, and the others hurried "in as English a way as they could." It was a great moment for them, and the only person in the group who regretted that third "pip" was the captain, for he had to reply, and the flowers of his French oratory were not as the flowers of his ordinary speech.

## JAPANESE EXPANSION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

An American contemporary states that in addition to active participation in the agricultural development of the Philippine islands, Japanese capital is soon to enter the banking and insurance fields in the islands, arrangements having been completed for the establishment of a branch of the big Yokohama Specie Bank in Manila, while the Mitui Bussan Kaisha, is busily engaged in settling details with the insular insurance commissioner regarding the securities which must be deposited there by five Japanese insurance companies, handling marine and fire risks, for which it is now acting.

## The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

**WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND** makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS  
Price \$1.25 and \$2.35

## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

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Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
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ROBINSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers  
High-Class English Jewellery

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES  
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE  
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY  
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR  
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

## A Great Factor in Food Economy.



Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive extracts of selected malted barley, and sweet in powder form. Every particle is wholesome. It keeps indefinitely, and there is absolutely no waste. The addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage so highly nutritious and so easily digested that it advantageously replaces heavier meals of food which require more digestive effort, yet at the same time supplies fuller nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects and suits all ages.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY—NO COOKING REQUIRED.

Accept no substitutes. There is nothing "just as good."

IN THREE SIZES, 1/5, 2/6, and 11/- (IN ENGLAND)  
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS. 9

## PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,  
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CIRCULARS  
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INVITATION CARDS

## BOOKBINDING.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.  
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.  
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.  
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.  
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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OR KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLUICING AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	QUANTITY OF SPRINGS
ROBINSON	200	100	10	10	10
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	100	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200	100	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200	100	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	200	100	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	200	100	10	10	10
TAI KOW TUN	200	100	10	10	10
Government Dock	200	100	10	10	10
ABERDEEN	200	100	10	10	10
Harbour Dock	200	100	10	10	10
Government Dock	200	100	10	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON  
Telephone No. 6.

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

## INTIMATIONS



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.  
At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

## MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTABE  
KISHIMOTO, KOSHINOTANI  
HOJO, KAMAMOTO, SANO, KANADA  
SHINNEW, KAMIMURA, SIRA  
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S. KAWATE  
Manager,  
No. 2, FINCH STREET,  
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## WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER  
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG  
Telephone No. 1833.



## Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MERION" HONGKONG.

S.S. "HONGKONG."

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify the proposed sale by private tender of the Hull of the above-named Steamer as she now lies stranded on the East Point of NAUHAU ISLAND, about twenty-five miles from Kwan Chai Wan.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

- (1) The vessel is offered for sale as she now lies, with her Engines, Boilers, Anchors and Chains and such other equipment as may be on board (but no cargo is to be considered in the tender).
  - (2) The vessel is now guarded by the French authorities.
  - (3) All Tenders should reach the Office of the Undersigned on or before Noon, SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918.
  - (4) A Deposit must accompany each Tender, the amount of which may be learned at this Office; said Deposit will be returned in case of non-acceptance of Tender.
  - (5) The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of fittings and fixtures to be sold with the ship, can be obtained on application from the Undersigned.
- For and on account of the Concerned.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH.**  
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

### FRIDAY.

the 25th January, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

22 Dozens Tennis Balls (1917).  
A number of pairs of Gent's Boots and Shoes.  
Two Motor Bicycles (in good running order).  
Four "Remington" Typewriters.  
One Cabinet Gramophone.  
Several Collapsible Perambulators.  
One "Fairbanks" Weighing Machine.  
Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1918.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

### FRIDAY.

the 25th January, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

4300 DUTCH CIGARS.  
Packed in hermetically sealed tins, be sold in small lots.

A consignment of  
GENT'S STRAW HATS,  
And  
Several cases of "HEATHER DEW" Scotch Whisky.

OLD BROWN SHERRY, &c.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1918.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

### FRIDAY.

the 25th January, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR BICYCLE.  
—O.H.P. Electric Model 1916, in perfect working order complete with spare battery, tools, etc.

Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1918.

## AUCTIONS.

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. Comm. Supr. of Police to sell by Public Auction, on

### SATURDAY.

the 25th January, 1918, at 11 a.m., At The Central Police Station, CONDEMNED and CONFISCATED GOODS.

Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers to the Government.  
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1918.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

### TUESDAY.

the 25th January, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., comprising—  
Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 23, 1918.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

### TUESDAY.

the 25th January, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card-Tables, &c., Bedroom Furniture comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screen, Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-fold Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

Also  
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Bricks, &c.

TWO PIANOS.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 23, 1918.

## TO LET.

### TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply—  
**H. E. GOLDSMITH, P. W. D.**  
Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1918.

### TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building, HOUSES on Shamone, Canton. Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

### TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 48 Cornhill Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1917.

### TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Four rooms, bath in Kowloon. Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Auctioneers & Valuers.  
Hongkong, August 24, 1917.

## RETURN OF THE JEWS TO PALESTINE.

### SOME CRITICISMS OF THE JEWISH SCHEME.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."]

The experiment of a Jewish National Settlement in Palestine does not find the Jews so disunited as is generally supposed. It is true that violent controversies are still raging, but there is every reason to believe that they will be amicably composed when the scheme comes to be worked out in detail. All Jews are Zionists in their reverence for the Holy Land, and in their desire to see the country once more the seat of a noble Jewish community, worthy of the great spiritual traditions of its environment and a source of religious inspiration to Jewry throughout the world. Where they differ is on certain practical questions affecting mainly the political aspects of the scheme, and these do not really touch the essence, which all true Jews have at heart. It can only help towards an agreement if these differences are frankly stated.

The first and most important relates to the question of Jewish nationality. For over a hundred years the political strivings of the Jews have been devoted to securing their complete civil and political assimilation with the nations among whom they live. They have regarded themselves as a religious community like any other, and they have based their claim to political equality on this assumption, and on the corollary that they have no separate national aspirations in a political sense. The great majority of Jews, more particularly in Western Europe, take all this for granted, but there are many who are actively and earnestly hostile to the contrary propositions of the Zionists. These include almost all the most prominent observant Jews of our time. They regard Judaism as exclusively a spiritual system, and its proposed re-nationalisation as a denial of its highest ideals and as a mutilation of Jewish history. They also feel that this re-nationalisation, however imperfect it might be, would have the effect throughout the world of stamping the Jews as strangers in their native lands, and of undermining their hard-won position as citizens and nationals of those lands.

### NATIONALITY AND FAITH.

This is not an exaggerated apprehension, for it is precisely on this proposition—a proposition invented by Treitschke and the German anti-Semites in the eighties—that the Zionists now base their political claims. Dr. Weizmann, the President of the English Zionist Federation, gives as his chief ground for the creation of a Jewish "homeland" in Palestine that the Jew is, and must always be, an alien in other countries, and that his "efforts to assimilate himself to his surrounding deceives nobody but himself" ("Zionism and the Jewish Future," page 6). Dr. Gaster, another Zionist leader, even declares that no Jew can ever be an Englishman. "The claim to be Englishmen of the Jewish persuasion—that is, English by nationality and Jewish by faith—is an absolute self-delusion" (Ibid., p. 93). In pursuance of these ideas, they decry emancipation, and even denounce it as likely to prove fatal to Judaism (Weizmann, loc. cit., pp. 6-7; Sacher, "Sociological Review," January, 1912). These dangerous and untrue statements are energetically repudiated by the overwhelming mass of emancipated Jewry. Every country would rightly refuse to accept or retain as loyal national people who were congenitally incapable of identifying themselves with the national spirit, and who looked to another country as their true homeland. It is no answer to this to say that there is a great Jewish national movement in Eastern Europe. That movement is not Zionist, but is, on the contrary, assimilationist, inasmuch as it only seeks to adapt the Jews to the local conditions of political life—that is, of local sub-national heterogeneity—and does not pretend to separate itself in any way from the larger national life (Wolf, "Edinburgh Review," April, 1917).

In their more idealist moments the Zionists profess that their only desire is to create a spiritual centre for Judaism by enabling a community of Jews to live their lives as one of several religious communities enjoying rights of local self-government within the framework of a Palestinian dependency of the British Crown. If this were true, it would be unnecessary to risk the controversy and misunderstandings which would arise from mismanaging such a community a nationality. A Jewish spiritual centre will depend upon the intrinsic spiritual value, and not upon any fictitious political status. The plea that it is the custom in Palestine, and throughout Asia, to group the various religious communities as nationalities is neither accurate nor happy. So far as Turkey is concerned, this custom arose from the exclusively Mohammedan conception of the State, in which non-Mohammedans were denied equality of political rights. It was consequently not a privilege, but a disability. Even then it carried with it no inherent rights of territorial administration. But this state of things has long ceased to exist. A return to the system of religious sub-nationalities in Palestine would scarcely be a sign of progress.

A JEWISH COMMONWEALTH. But it is in connection with the ulterior political aims of the Zionists that the serious demerits of their nationalist scheme become apparent. They hide from one that a parochial or provincial autonomy, or a merely spiritual metropolis for Jewry, is not their final aim. They hope gradually to crowd out or dominate all the other nationalities, and to become, as Dr. Weizmann says (loc. cit., p. 10), "masters of their own destinies" in a Jewish Commonwealth.

Now what would be the test of the Jewishness of this nationality? It would be, and could only be, the Jewish religion. This is admitted by their own leaders. In other words, a State based on religious tests and disabilities would be created under the protection of the British Crown, and the people chosen for this experiment would be the people who have suffered most from these tests and disabilities, and have fought hardest against them. It is idle to say that the Zionists do not contemplate anything of the kind. They cannot help themselves. A Jewish nationality without Judaism would be a contradiction in terms and could not be Jewish; a Jewish nationality based on and limited by Judaism would be an exclusive nationality, in which the non-Jew would and could have no part, and freedom of conscience would consequently be banned. A Jewish State in Palestine will, and indeed must, exclude non-Jews from the national status, and expel Jews who, in the exercise of their private judgment, may wish to embrace some other religion.

It is true that there are Zionists who believe that a Jewish State is possible without the religion—a sort of Jewish étatisme recruited on some loose and obscure principle of race, and based on ethnographic peculiarities which are to a much greater extent the product of their long ghetto life in Europe than the survival of the characteristics of the original nation in Palestine. It is, however, certain that such a State would scarcely be Jewish in any sense, but, even if it endured, where would be the spiritual Jewish centre of which we hear so much from the Zionists to-day, and what would become of the spiritual ideals and hopes, the traditions and prophecies, by which alone any sort of Jewish restoration to Palestine can claim public sympathy?

G. S. E.

FOR SALE.  
TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Feet.  
Apply—  
**DIUNGAN CLARK, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1918.

FOR SALE.  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell 4 of their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MOTOR YACHT.  
Built 1916, had very little usage. Hull Length, water-line 29' 9"; over all 32' 8". Draft—' 3'. Motor, "Scotch," heavy duty 14 H.P. Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails and all Accessories. Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1918.

ing themselves with the national spirit, and who looked to another country as their true homeland. It is no answer to this to say that there is a great Jewish national movement in Eastern Europe. That movement is not Zionist, but is, on the contrary, assimilationist, inasmuch as it only seeks to adapt the Jews to the local conditions of political life—that is, of local sub-national heterogeneity—and does not pretend to separate itself in any way from the larger national life (Wolf, "Edinburgh Review," April, 1917).

In their more idealist moments the Zionists profess that their only desire is to create a spiritual centre for Judaism by enabling a community of Jews to live their lives as one of several religious communities enjoying rights of local self-government within the framework of a Palestinian dependency of the British Crown. If this were true, it would be unnecessary to risk the controversy and misunderstandings which would arise from mismanaging such a community a nationality. A Jewish spiritual centre will depend upon the intrinsic spiritual value, and not upon any fictitious political status. The plea that it is the custom in Palestine, and throughout Asia, to group the various religious communities as nationalities is neither accurate nor happy. So far as Turkey is concerned, this custom arose from the exclusively Mohammedan conception of the State, in which non-Mohammedans were denied equality of political rights. It was consequently not a privilege, but a disability. Even then it carried with it no inherent rights of territorial administration. But this state of things has long ceased to exist. A return to the system of religious sub-nationalities in Palestine would scarcely be a sign of progress.

A JEWISH COMMONWEALTH. But it is in connection with the ulterior political aims of the Zionists that the serious demerits of their nationalist scheme become apparent. They hide from one that a parochial or provincial autonomy, or a merely spiritual metropolis for Jewry, is not their final aim. They hope gradually to crowd out or dominate all the other nationalities, and to become, as Dr. Weizmann says (loc. cit., p. 10), "masters of their own destinies" in a Jewish Commonwealth.

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Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1918.

## AMERICAN AID FOR BELGIUM.

### A QUESTION OF SHIPPING.

A despatch from Paris states that seven million Belgians are in danger of starving unless the American Government comes to their aid. Tuberculosis, it is said, is mowing down the undernourished Belgian children, the funds lent by the American Government Commission being exhausted, and at the present moment the United States is doing nothing for the relief of Belgium. The despatch has elicited the following statement from Mr. Hoover, chairman of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium—  
The entire question of the feeding of the civilian population of occupied Belgium and Northern France has resolved itself into a question of shipping. The \$25,000,000 lent by the United States Government to Belgium and France for the carrying on of this work is not exhausted, and has not proved inadequate, and there is no disposition on the part of the American Government not to continue. The lack of food in Belgium is due to no other cause than the scarcity of the available shipping and the delays consequent in submarine activities.

From February 1 to October 1 we actually delivered at Rotterdam 4,000 tons of foodstuffs, and there were shipped an additional 250,000 tons, which failed to reach their destination owing to sinkings or because of inability to complete the delivery of goods in transit through the war zone. In addition, the delays of steamers have entailed loss of carrying capacity to the extent of more than 100,000 tons. The Commission is powerless to prevent these losses, and only the terrible conditions of the war can be blamed for the shortage. Now, however, the situation has become more normal, and we will deliver to Rotterdam during the quarter ending December 25 approximately 305,000 tons of foodstuffs, which will meet the requirements for virtually all necessary supplies, but does not leave sufficient margin for the building up of depleted stocks. We shall, however, be actually nearer supplying the limited ration now than at any time during the past year.

It must be positively understood that the American Government has at no time refused any demands for necessary funds, and the Paris despatch is entirely erroneous when it conveys such an impression. There is no doubt that owing to the increased cost of foodstuffs and carrying charges, the original estimate of \$25,000,000 a month will prove inadequate, as it is necessary to provide new cloth and to manufacture clothing for 10,000,000 people who have been unable to secure new supplies since the war began. The American Government will be duly advised of additional requirements, and will undoubtedly make provision for the necessary loans to cover expenditures in America. Application has been made to the British, French, and Belgian Governments to furnish the necessary balances required in Europe to meet the strictly European expenditures of the Commission.

## BE STEADY OF NERVE.

This is the time when our people need to be strong of muscle and steady of nerve.

Hysterical people are of no use in war time. When they try to help they hinder.

Fitness should start with the individual. If you are run down and nervous, pale, and lacking in strength to do your part, you need more blood. If your hand, your thumb, or foot trembles when you try to hold it still, if the lines are shaky when you write, if you have tremors of your lips or chin, your nerves need strengthening.

Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the most popular tonic medicine in the world, harmless, non-alcoholic and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood, strengthen the nerves, and restore vitality to the run-down system. For those who are suffering from nerves and failing in strength Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic. Lose no time, but get a supply from any dealer, or post free, \$1.50 one bottle, \$9 six bottles from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

FREE—Write now to the above address for a copy of a useful book on nervous disorders, entitled "The Nerves and their Needs." A post card will suffice.

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## INTIMATIONS.

### THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

## TWO GRAND CONCERTS

SATURDAY, 2nd and THURSDAY, 7th Feb., at 9.15 p.m.

A. MIROVITCH (PIANO).

M. PIASTRO (VIOLIN).

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

## BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

Held under the Auspices of the V.R.C. Preliminary game 2-0 up. Semi-Final 5-0 up. Final 1-0-0 up.

Winner of the Competition to meet Sgt. W. Pitt, holder of the title in a game of 1,000 up. All games to be played at the V.R.C. Entrance Fee \$2.00. Three prizes for the Winner of Competition, the Runner Up and the Highest Break.

Entries close 31st January, 1918. R. C. WITCHELL, Hon. Sec., V.R.C.

## SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC BUILDINGS AND VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road, or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the Owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of "Roots" in Main Buildings, Offices, and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Cared, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilmair Street and Peel Street on the East, and Tank Lane and Clarendon Street on the West. Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yauwatti service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Dated this 23rd Day of January, 1918.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS.

Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, HONGKONG.

HEAD OFFICE—Raffles Building, HONGKONG.

24-26 Upper Macao, T. 1, 1917.

## INTIMATIONS.

### MOTOR CAR TRIPS IN KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORY.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN Co., Ltd., undertake the conveyance of MOTOR CARS (at owners' risk) between Hongkong and Kowloon in their special crane lighter. Cradles for Motor Cars provided.

Fares each trip \$8. per car, to be paid to lighterman.



# We have just received a consignment of LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES in fancy boxes.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone No. 18.

## Today's Advertisements

### TO LET AT WEI-HAI-WEI

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED  
ROOM with good Board at  
Narcissus Bay, Wei-hai-wei. For terms  
apply

Ms. NIVEN.

Maison de Notre Dame.  
Rue de France,  
Tientsin.

Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1918.

### INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of the above  
company have declared AN IN-  
TERIM DIVIDEND of 3% (equal to  
3/4 per share) on the Preferred Ordinary  
Shares and 2% (equal to 1/2 per share)  
on the Deferred Ordinary Shares  
calculated at the rate of 2/11 per  
Dollar.

DIVIDENDS are free of Income Tax  
for those Shares on the Colonial Regis-  
tration and will be payable on and after  
FEBRUARY 1st, 1918, at the  
Company's Office.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from THURSDAY,  
7th February to THURSDAY, 14th  
February both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1918.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions from Mr. DPO CHEUNG  
Ksz, to sell by Public Auction,  
on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,  
the 1st and 2nd February, 1918, com-  
mencing at 9.30 p.m. each day, at his  
premises "The Old Post Office Build-  
ing" Queen's Road Central,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
CHINESE PORCELAINS,  
KAKEMONOS, CURIOS,  
etc., etc.

Comprising:  
A large variety of 5-coloured and  
3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and  
White Vases and Figures, etc.; Old  
Bonzes, including Incense Burners of  
the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese  
Cloisonne, Amber and Jadestone Orna-  
ments, Beads, Carved Bamboo Ware,  
Kakemonos and Wall Hangings, Jade-  
stone Charms, Ivory Carvings, etc., etc.,  
and a large number of Old Snuff  
Bottles.

Also  
Fine Jadestone Inlaid Screens,  
Plaques, etc.

The greater portion of the above  
stock has recently arrived from the  
North and includes pieces from the  
Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung  
and Tzongkong Periods.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view from Thursday, 31st inst.,  
at 2 p.m.

TERMS:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HUGHES,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1918.

## HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

### CONCERT

Under the Patronage of  
His Excellency The Governor,  
WEDNESDAY, 30th January,  
at 9.15 p.m.

TICKETS \$2 EACH  
may be obtained at the Institute.

Proportion of Proceeds in Aid of  
WAR CHARITIES.

## VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

China Mail Office.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1918.

### THE WANCHAI TRAGEDY.

We imagine that there is much more  
to be learnt in connection with the  
tragic affair which took place in  
Gresson Street on Tuesday than it is  
yet possible, even for the police, to  
gather. Possibly when the captured  
members of the gang are placed upon  
their trial, facts may be gleaned  
throwing more light on the occur-  
rence. Meanwhile the feature of it  
which excites most comment is that  
the police who entered the house  
to execute a search warrant carried  
no arms. This comment is inspired no  
doubt by the current assumption that  
it was known to the police that they  
were pursuing armed robbers. There  
is nothing, however, in the official  
police report to confirm this assump-  
tion. It simply says that the party  
went to institute a search for property  
believed to have been stolen from the  
Military Quarters in Kennedy road  
recently. There were one or two  
charges heard at the Magistracy a  
short time ago relating to property  
stolen from a dwelling house in  
Kennedy road, and we assume that  
the property for which search was  
being made did not consist of weapons  
and ammunition but of personal prop-  
erty belonging to the occupants of  
these quarters. The same men who  
went to institute the search at No. 6  
Gresson Street had probably in-  
stituted hundreds of searches before  
in their time in the same way  
and without the least fear or expecta-  
tion of meeting armed resistance  
of the character they encountered  
on this distressing occasion. But,  
unhappily, on this occasion they  
found themselves in the midst of a  
gang of ruffians abundantly supplied  
with small arms and ammunition,  
with the deplorable results already  
reported. We all know how  
difficult a problem it is to prevent  
the smuggling of arms into the  
Colony from the adjacent territory  
where in these disturbed times the  
great majority of men are carrying  
arms, either for self-protection or for  
regulated or unregulated warfare.  
Indeed, in the absence of any  
authoritative information as to the  
antecedents of the members of the  
gang, it appears to be widely  
assumed among the Chinese that  
they are probably connected with  
the bandit gangs associated with  
political organizations at Canton.  
Whether this assumption has any  
basis in fact will doubtless be  
revealed when the trials take place;  
but whether it be true or false  
scarcely affects the most obvious  
lessons to be drawn from the  
occurrence, which is, in the first place,  
that search parties must in future  
be fully armed for self-defence, and  
secondly that more stringent mea-  
sures are required to prevent the  
smuggling of arms of ammunition.  
The casualty list in itself speaks  
alike of the dangers to which the  
police are exposed and the courage  
with which they are prepared to  
meet them, and the universal feeling  
of sorrow and sympathy which the  
terrible tragedy of Tuesday has  
evoked may be taken by the Force  
as being at the same time the  
measure of the public admiration for  
the valour and courage which pervades  
the Force on which the security and  
good order of the Colony so largely  
depend.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mrs. Lander, to distribute the  
prizes at the Diocesan Girls' School  
next Thursday.

The Prize Distribution at St.  
Paul's College, arranged for Saturday  
evening, has been postponed. The  
breaking-up concert will be held as  
usual.

We are asked to mention, in  
order to prevent disappointment, that  
all tickets for the performance at the  
Peak Club in aid of the Prisoners of  
War Fund have been sold out and  
that there is no accommodation avail-  
able for those who have no tickets.

As the editions of the China  
Mail of Tuesday and Wednesday,  
though increased, were entirely sold  
out we may mention that the  
accounts of the Wanchai tragedy  
will be reproduced in the Weekly  
Edition of the China Mail which will  
be ready on Saturday morning. To  
ensure copies of this edition it is  
desirable to order early.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn,  
C.M.G., delivered his second lecture  
at the Union Church Hall, last night  
on "Forty Years' Progress in British  
Malaya." The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald,  
chief presided and there was a large  
attendance of members of the guild  
and the general public. The lecturer's  
intimate acquaintance with his  
subject from long residence as an  
official in Malaya enabled him to  
treat the subject in a manner that  
was both adequate and interesting,  
and a cordial vote of thanks was  
accorded him at the close.

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Another very old resident of Kobe  
who has just passed away is Mr. J. A.  
Aillon who has died there at the age  
of 70.

Among the passengers who arrived  
by the s.s. Venezuela were Mrs. J.  
C. de Obaldia and children, wife of  
the Consul of Panama in Hongkong.

Acting under doctor's orders,  
His Excellency the Governor, Sir  
F. H. May, K.C.M.G., will not be  
able to distribute the prizes at  
Queen's College this year, as he had  
promised to do. The prizes will be  
distributed by the Colonial Secretary,  
the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.,  
at noon on Wednesday, February 6th.

Sportsmen generally and cricketers  
in particular will be interested to  
hear of the wedding of Lieut.  
Livingstone Walker of the Sussex  
Yeomanry, and Miss Mewburn,  
which took place at Pembury,  
Sussex, in November last. "Livy"  
Walker was sometime Captain of  
the Surrey County Cricket Club.  
He captained Shanghai, against  
Hongkong in Interport matches on  
several occasions in recent years.

### THE COURT CARDS.

The Court Cards repeated their  
second change of programme, last night,  
and in spite of the fact that the audience  
was somewhat small, the performance  
lost none of its usual brightness.

To-night, Friday and Saturday will  
be the last three opportunities of  
witnessing this entertaining party, who  
certainly deserve every support. Five  
per cent of their takings is being given  
to the Red Cross Fund.

According to a Chinese telegram  
the Cabinet at Peking has promised  
General Luk Wing Ting the Inspector-  
Generalship of the three provinces of  
Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan if he  
cancels the "independence" of the two  
Kwang and secures the withdrawal of  
Kwangsi troops from the province of  
Kwangtung.

### DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane  
of your throat in trying to dislodge  
the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy will accomplish this for you  
and cure the cold that is causing it.  
For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## THE WANCHAI TRAGEDY.

### ANOTHER CONSTABLE DIES.

P.C. 328 Kwong Sang, who was  
found hidden under the bed in the  
room which contained the dead  
bodies of Inspector O'Sullivan and  
Sergeant Clarke, and who was sent  
to the hospital suffering from a wound  
in the stomach, died at 5 o'clock  
this morning.

### FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

The funerals took place, this after-  
noon, of the victims of the Gresson  
Street affray.

The bodies of Sergeant Clarke and  
P.C. Mullah Singh were removed  
from the Government Civil Hospital  
at 3.15 p.m. and a detachment of  
the Police Reserve accompanied the  
gun carriage to the official mortuary  
place at No. 4 Station where the  
Mounted Archers of the Police Re-  
serve had paraded ready to join in  
the cortege.

Here hundreds of thousands of  
Chinese had gathered and the crowd  
was so dense that the cortege had  
some difficulty in starting. Queen's  
Road was also densely packed on  
either side of the road, the steps of  
Central Market contained vast num-  
bers and Pottinger Street, which  
slopes from the top very sharply,  
offering a good vantage point, was  
crowded from top to bottom and  
looked like a vast gallery in a theatre.  
There could be no doubt as to the  
feelings of these vast crowds of  
law-abiding Chinese, and the impres-  
sive silence of this gathering as the  
cortege passed along the route was  
eloquent testimony of their deep  
sympathy and their abhorrence of  
the dastardly crimes which brought  
about the funerals.

The order of the procession was  
as follows:—

First came a detachment of the  
Mounted Police Reserve, clearing the  
route, then the Band of the Middlesex  
Regiment, playing Chopin's "Marche  
Funebre." Next, a detachment of  
Hongkong Police Sergeants drawing  
a gun carriage on which rested the  
coffin, covered with a Union Jack,  
containing the remains of Sergeant  
Clarke, followed by a detachment of  
the Indian Police and then another  
gun carriage with the coffin contain-  
ing the remains of P.C. Mullah Singh,  
also covered with the Union Jack,  
the gun carriage being drawn by  
Indian Police Sergeants. Follow-  
ing came another body of Hongkong  
Police Sergeants, members of the  
Fire Brigade, Jailers and Warders  
and Portuguese Police Reserves.  
Then followed officers and non-  
commissioned officers of the Royal  
Garrison Artillery, followed by  
another detachment of Indian Police,  
and a number of civilian Indians  
bringing up the rear.

In the meantime, the body of  
Inspector O'Sullivan was removed  
from the Roman Catholic Cathedral,  
where it had been lying since yester-  
day morning, and was placed on a  
gun carriage, accompanied by  
another detachment of the Police  
Reserves, proceeded to Wanchai  
Market, where the remainder of the  
Police Reserves and the Police  
Reserve Band had been drawn up.  
Here the two processions joined up  
and proceeded to the Sikh Temple  
where the body of P.C. Mullah Singh  
was conveyed to the Temple. Then  
the cortege moved on to the Roman  
Catholic Cemetery and the last rites  
were solemnized for Inspector O'Sul-  
livan, during which the gun carriage  
bearing the body of Sergeant Clarke  
remained outside, with a guard of  
honour composed of the Volunteer  
Firemen. When this ceremony had  
been completed the cortege com-  
pleted the final stage to the Protest-  
ant Cemetery where the last rites  
were performed for Sergeant Clarke.  
A large number of residents of the  
Colony, including H.E. The Govern-  
or, joined in the cortege.

Further details will appear in our  
issue to-morrow.

### THE DEAD OFFICERS.

The late Inspector Mortimer  
O'Sullivan leaves a wife and two  
children. He was 42 years of age  
and joined the Hongkong Police  
Force in 1896. He was raised to the  
rank of Inspector, First Class, in  
May 1914.

The late Sergeant Clarke also  
leaves a wife and two children. He  
was 36 years of age and joined the  
Hongkong Police in 1904 as a  
Constable and was raised to the rank  
of Sergeant in May 1915.

### CHINESE CONSTABLE'S BODY CONVEYED TO KONGMOON.

The body of Detective Constable  
No. 88 Kwong Kul, who was killed  
in the sensational affair at Gresson  
Street on Tuesday, was removed from  
the Public Mortuary yesterday. The  
coffin, which was accompanied by a  
contingent of the regular police, was  
placed on a gun carriage and con-  
veyed to Kongmoon for burial.  
Kwong Kul was a native of Kongmoon.

## MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

### THE DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

The Marine Court of Inquiry into  
the complaint of Captain M. B. Wilson  
against Mr. N. G. Major, formerly chief  
officer and now master of the s.s.  
Manapouri was occupied all yesterday  
afternoon hearing the evidence of the  
defendant, Mr. Major.

Mr. Major related that on November  
13th there was no sun and no means of  
taking observations, and the only way  
of finding out the position of the ship  
was by dead reckoning. The weather  
was very bad; it was blowing hard and  
there was a very heavy sea. While the  
Captain was at tiffin witness noticed that  
the ship was in discoloured water and  
had run about 300 yards in this water when  
the captain returned to the bridge. By  
this time witness had altered the course  
and headed the ship S.E. He noticed  
that a great change had come over  
Captain Wilson, but he pointed out to  
him that the ship had been in discoloured  
water for some time and that he had  
consequently altered the course. Captain  
Wilson said that as there had been no  
land sighted it would be better to steer  
west, and the course was altered accord-  
ingly. Captain Wilson then suggested  
that witness should leave the bridge and  
have a rest, as witness's watch below was  
needing. The time was between 1.30  
and 2 p.m. Witness, however, hesitated  
to do so, owing to Captain Wilson's bad  
condition and the dangerous situation of  
the ship. Captain Wilson again spoke  
to him about taking a rest, and ordered  
the Second Officer to do likewise. Both  
of them then left the bridge. Wit-  
ness went into his room, where he  
had a conversation with the Second  
Officer, after which he lay down  
on a sofa to rest. His mind, however,  
was troubled as to the consequences  
that might result if the ship were left  
in the Captain's charge, and he kept on  
pacing the cabin undecided what to do.  
After about fifteen minutes he looked  
through the port-hole and discerned  
that the ship was still sailing in muddy  
water. He decided to go back to the  
bridge, and did so. When he got to  
the chart-room he was surprised to find  
that the course had been altered. He  
hurried to the Captain and informed  
him of it and suggested leaving the lead  
Captain Wilson was standing on the  
port side, holding on to the rails, with  
Mrs. Wilson beside him. The ship by  
this time had been holed by her  
head to the wind and was going slow.

At that moment witness sighted land on  
the port quarter amidship beam.  
Witness called for the Second Officer  
and asked him to cast the lead, at the  
same time blowing the whistle and  
ordering the quartermaster to call up  
all hands. He pointed out the land  
to Captain Wilson, who asked in a  
heavy voice where the land was.  
Mrs. Wilson then pointed it out to him,  
and said, "Oh, Monty, dear, cannot you see it? There's land; Monty, dear, there's land." The Captain's only remark was "Where?" Witness thought the Captain was very  
drunk at the time and could not see  
the land. The lead was cast and  
registered 24 fathoms. It was blowing  
a gale by then with a very heavy sea  
running. Witness again pointed out  
the land to Captain Wilson, who then  
suggested they should leave for the  
night and let the ship remain there till  
the morning. Even then Captain  
Wilson was looking for the land which  
he could not see. Witness decided that  
the ship was in danger and that it was  
not the right thing to do. He advised  
Captain Wilson to run south, as other-  
wise the ship would run ashore. He  
expected a typhoon; as there was a  
terrible gale at the time. Captain  
Wilson insisted on the ship remaining  
where she was, but witness persisted in  
telling him that it would be better to  
run southwards, as it was a safer course  
to follow. The time was about 3.30  
p.m. If the Captain's suggestion had  
been carried out the ship might have  
been blown ashore. Besides, they  
had about 600 passengers on board.  
If the ship went ashore witness  
would lose his certificate. He felt  
himself to be in a very awkward  
position and eventually as the captain  
persisted in disregarding his advice, he  
consulted the Chief Engineer and  
decided to remain on the bridge, alert,  
watching the actions of the Captain.  
At about 4.05 p.m. he saw broken  
water on the starboard bow; a few  
minutes later he saw a dark object  
looming ahead; and, later on, he noticed  
a large ship, which was crossing the  
Manapouri's bows. The steamer was  
about three-quarters of a mile away. He  
called the Captain's attention to this.  
Captain Wilson, who was still leaning  
against the railing, replied: "I do  
not see anything." Mrs. Wilson then  
pointed out the ship to him and  
said: "Don't you see Monty, dear? There's the ship crossing our bows. It's as plain as anything, Monty, dear." Witness suggested point-  
ing the helm to clear her. Captain  
Wilson replied that it was unnecessary.  
Both ships were going slow at the time.  
Witness said: "You had better port  
sir, I don't think you will clear her;  
give her a chance." The Captain then  
ordered the helm to port. The ship  
crossed their bows and went parallel  
and presently ran ahead. The last  
thing saw of the vessel was her stern  
light on the starboard beam. Witness

had been on the bridge all day. By  
about 6 p.m. things were becoming  
serious, and witness began to consider  
his position as Chief Officer of the ship.  
Mrs. Wilson called the "boy" and  
ordered strong black coffee. Witness  
supposed it was a very good thing for  
Captain Wilson.

Commander Beekwith—Was the  
Captain drunk all the time?

Witness: He was getting worse.  
Commander Beekwith—All the while  
he was drinking coffee, from 8 p.m. I  
do not know whether he was drinking  
coffee or whisky all the time.

Witness, continuing, said that as he  
was very wet he went into his room to  
change. The Second Officer came to him  
and made a report, as a consequence of  
which witness rushed on to the bridge  
died only in his wet trousers, a jacket,  
and a pair of old shoes; that was about  
6.30 p.m. Captain and Mrs. Wilson  
were still there, the former hanging on  
to the rails. Witness looked through a  
telescope and discerned a mast-head  
light. He drew Captain Wilson's atten-  
tion to it, calling out: "A mast-head  
green light on the port bow, sir." Captain  
Wilson replied: "It is a star-  
board light." Witness repeated his  
previous assertion, but Captain Wilson  
was obstinate and refused to what he had  
stated. The Captain then said: "Get  
her N.E.E." Witness replied: "You  
cannot do that sir; you will crash into  
the ship." Captain Wilson persisted in  
the ship going N.E.E. Witness called  
out: "Hard a-port," and blowing  
the whistle, called the Second Officer  
and quartermaster on to the bridge,  
after which he jumped to the wheel.  
Captain Wilson attempted to take  
control of the wheel himself, and  
force it to starboard. Witness then  
called the Second Officer and said:  
"Take this wheel and keep it a-port till  
I tell you." Captain Wilson then tried  
to dislodge the Second Officer from the  
wheel. Witness left the wheel and  
jumped on to the telegraph, but Captain  
Wilson, who was squabbling with the  
quartermaster, followed witness and  
tried to wrench his grasp off the tele-  
graph. Witness held on to the tele-  
graph and Captain Wilson tried to  
break his hand down. He used filthy  
language, saying: "I will not allow  
any one to take charge of my ship!"  
Witness preserved a stolid calm, giving  
the Second Officer orders as to his duty.  
They passed the ship on the port side,  
N.E.E. Captain Wilson, by this time  
was behaving in a disgraceful manner,  
using filthy and abusive language,  
reiterating that it was a stern light  
and that he was not going to allow witness  
to do as he wished. Witness replied:  
"What I wanted to do, I have done.  
If you think you are fit to take com-  
mand of your ship again, do so."

Captain Wilson forced his fist into  
defendant's face and ordered him to  
leave the bridge, saying: "I will put  
you in irons." Witness replied: "I  
will not leave the bridge; I will put the  
irons on myself." Mrs. Wilson then  
came between them and, taking Captain  
Wilson by the hand, said: "Don't, Monty,  
dear; please, Monty, dear; cannot you  
quieten up, Monty, dear?"

Commander Beekwith—Was he still  
drunk?

Witness: I submit that Captain  
Wilson was drunk from the time we  
sighted the muddy water till 10 p.m.

Witness, continuing, said that as the  
Captain was getting very, very abusive  
he called the Chief Engineer and ordered  
him to bring the irons to put the Cap-  
tain in them. Captain Wilson was be-  
having like a maniac all the while and  
witness thought the man was going  
mad. Witness thought that things were  
becoming too serious and called the  
Second Officer on to the bridge. He  
did not think the Captain noticed  
witness leaving the bridge to call the  
Second Officer, because on his return he  
saw the Captain dancing about and  
jumping wildly, repeating "It is a  
stern light, a stern light." Witness  
then called out to the Chief Engineer:  
"For Heaven's sake, be quick with the  
irons." When Captain Wilson saw  
the Chief Engineer on the bridge, he  
asked: "What are you doing here? Your  
place is in the engine-room. Get off  
my bridge." The Chief Engineer replied:  
"I have been called up on official business by  
the Chief Officer." Witness then said:  
"I have sent for the Chief Engineer, in  
the first place, to witness your actions as  
Master of the Manapouri; in the second  
place, it is necessary for him to take  
my official orders as commander of this  
ship for the time being; and, in the  
third place—and that is the worst for  
you—to put you in irons." Captain  
Wilson again commenced his filthy  
language and continued to do so till 10  
p.m. The weather and the Captain  
then seemed to quieten down together.  
Captain Wilson left the bridge and  
went below, asking witness to send him  
a chit if he saw a light. A few minutes  
later witness saw a light and sent a  
chit down. Captain Wilson came up  
and said: "Well, old fellow, you're  
got a good eyesight."

Mr. Shenton—If Mr. Wilson's orders  
had been carried out would there have  
been a collision, with the loss of the  
ship and passengers?

Witness: Yes.

Captain Davidson—Captain Wilson  
gave an order N.E.E. If that order  
had been carried out would not the two  
ships have met and on with the least  
possible chance of danger? Witness:  
No; There was great danger.

On reply to Commander Gibson, R.N.,  
witness stated that no fog signals were  
blown, either on his ship or on the other  
ship.

Continuing, witness said that next  
morning Captain Wilson came and  
shook hands with him. Witness was  
obliged to do so, as he did not want to  
cause any unpleasantness.

Mr. Shenton—It has been suggested  
you took the *Leeds* out of the hands of  
Captain Jenkyns. Is that true?

Witness: No. Captain Jenkyns and  
I were the best of friends during the  
two years we were together.

After further questions the inquiry  
was adjourned at 8.30 p.m. until 10.30  
a.m. to-day.

## TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When the inquiry was resumed to-day,  
Captain Major tendered a testimonial  
given him by Captain Jenkyns, the  
master of the s.s. *Leeds* under whom  
he served as chief officer.

In reply to Mr. Shenton, Captain  
Major said that from 8 a.m. until  
midnight, on November 12, there were  
no entries in the scrap log in Captain  
Wilson's writing.

Captain Davidson pointed out that  
although Captain Major was supposed  
to have taken charge of the ship, for  
two hours, when the ship was on less  
shore and running into danger, he did  
not know how the ship was heading by  
the compass.

Captain Major explained that his  
thoughts were so occupied owing to the  
unusual circumstances, and being con-  
stantly threatened with assault by  
Captain Wilson, that he had no time to  
do anything else but to see to the general  
conduct of the ship.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster,  
Captain Major said that the officer on  
the watch was considered to be in  
charge of the ship.

In reply to Commander Beekwith,  
Captain Major said that it was usual  
for the officer on the bridge to alter the  
course of a ship without the Captain's  
permission if he considered the vessel  
was in danger.

In reply to Mr. Alabaster Captain  
Major said that he altered the course  
of the ship when Captain Wilson went  
to tiffin. He did not think it necessary  
to inform Captain Wilson. They usually  
worked together and Captain Wilson  
often consulted him.

Did you hatch a plot and arrange a  
system of secret signals with the Chief  
Engineer and the second officer—I did  
not hatch a plot.

What did you do?—I said to the  
Chief Engineer "I might have to take  
charge of the ship. If I do, will you  
obey my commands?" He did not  
consult with the second officer to get  
his support to a contemplated act of  
mutiny. He told the Chief Engineer  
that he thought it his duty to take  
charge of the ship.

Mr. Alabaster: You are charged  
with taking charge of the ship, altering  
the course without the Captain's  
permission and with consulting with the  
Chief Engineer with the object of secur-  
ing his support in an act of contemplated  
mutiny.

Captain Major denied that he con-  
templated an act of mutiny. He had  
decided at that time that the safety of  
the ship depended on him. He did  
arrange with the Chief Engineer to give  
a private signal on the engine-room  
telegraph in the event of his having to  
take charge of the ship.

Mr. Alabaster: What time did you  
make up your mind to take charge of  
the ship?—I decided, about three  
in the afternoon, that if Captain Wilson  
persisted in his decision to stop the ship,  
in view of the fact that the ship  
was on a lee shore, a gale blowing,  
this glass falling and a typhoon ex-  
pected, something would have to be done.

Further questioned Captain Major  
said he realised that what he did was a  
most serious thing.

Mr. Alabaster: You realise, as your  
defence is not that you acted in the  
agony of the moment, you planned  
these things for the best part of the  
afternoon and that you cannot possibly  
escape the consequences of your act  
unless you succeed in picking up and  
covering Captain Wilson's character  
with as much mud as you can?—Captain  
Wilson was drunk.

You say the Captain was drunk and  
yet you left the bridge—I went to get  
the irons, things were getting "too  
thick." The Captain was drunk and  
was holding on to the rail.

It was very rough weather was it not?  
—Yes, but a Captain has got sea legs.  
Then why did you give us a "Punch  
and Judy" exhibition yesterday in  
imitation of Captain Wilson dancing  
about and waving his arms about in the  
air? How could he do that if he was  
too drunk to stand?—A drunken man  
can do lots of funny things, I insist  
that Captain Wilson was drunk, mad  
drunk if you like.

Would it not be a mad man when  
he has a malicious crew—I have been  
42 years at sea and have never had a  
charge of mutiny brought against me.

Captain Major then protested against the  
suggestion by Mr. Alabaster that he  
plotted to take charge of the ship.  
He did not plot. The Captain was  
drunk and he did what he thought was  
right for the safety of the ship.

The President: Very good, Captain  
Major, your protest has been noted.  
Mr. Alabaster further cross examined  
Captain Major, after which the Court  
resumed for the tiffin interval.

Mr. Thomas A. Nicholas, acting  
Second Officer of the *Manapouri*, gave  
evidence corroborating that given by  
Capt. Major. He said that when Capt.  
Major pointed out the land, the Cap-  
tain was quite unable to see it. The  
Captain was then holding on to the  
rails on the starboard side, reeling under  
the influence of drink.

Mr. Shenton: What was Captain  
Wilson's condition at that time?—Oh  
he was pretty "full up."

The Inquiry is proceeding.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## SOOTHING THE AUSTRIANS.

## STATEMENT BY CHIEF OF STAFF.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.

The strikes in Austria are concluding and all is quiet at Budapest. The Premier, Dr. Wackerle, has promised immediate attention to suffrage reform and threatened to dissolve Parliament if Count Tisza obstructs the measures.

The Chief of the Austrian General Staff, in a soothing statement to the Viennese Labour Party, declared that neither the Government nor the Army desired to obstruct peace and home wished for conquest or annexation. He strongly pleaded for patience and contended that the evacuation of the occupied territories in the east was a difficult problem, a consequence of their possible lawless occupation by Russian military deserters, entailing disastrous effects.

## WAR PRISONS AND INTERNMENT CAMPS IN INDIA.

## REPORT OF SWISS RED CROSS COMMISSION.

ZURICH, Jan. 24.

The Swiss Red Cross Commission has returned from its inspection of prisons and internment camps in India, Ceylon and Burma.

The Report states that the Commission received the utmost courtesy from the British authorities and was given the greatest freedom of movement. They received petitions and listened to complaints of the interned and the Commission was fully invited to make suggestions for bettering camp conditions.

The Commission found that the camps were placed in healthy situations, the rations were the same and often better than those of the British guards and the Commissioners express their highest satisfaction with the cleanliness and hygiene of the camps, which are provided with excellent bath rooms, kitchens, concert rooms, theatres, reading rooms, gymnasiums, tennis and football grounds.

The civil prisoners are mostly Germans who are placed in surroundings resembling comfortable family homes well furnished with carpets, pictures, books and pianos.

The Commission adds that the interned prisoners unanimously declared that they are well treated and not a single complaint was received.

## LORD Bryce AND A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Lord Bryce, speaking at a banquet in London, said that the taking of Jerusalem was a great event in the history of the world. He congratulated the Arabs who had been despoiled and tyrannised by the Turk and he congratulated the whole world because it was interesting that the unpeppable Turk had been driven from a city he had done his best to ruin.

Referring to the proposed League of Nations, Lord Bryce said there were societies established for the purpose of bringing about permanent peace by means of a combination of the peace-loving peoples of the world. These societies had been looked upon with suspicion as pacifists. "I should like to say," he said, "that as far as I know, the leaders have no touch of pacifism in their minds. They are no less anxious to fight this war to a successful conclusion than other sections of the community, and they believe that the only road to permanent peace is by the destruction of the spirit of aggressive militarism which has put the world in danger. They think that the purposes and the conduct of the German Government, during the past three years, have proved that the world will have no permanent peace until that system is overthrown."

## CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BOLSHIEVKS REPORT CAPTURE OF POLTAVA.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.

The Bolsheviks report that the troops defeated the Ukrainians at Poltava and have captured the town.

## MURDERS CONDEMNED BY THE SOVIET.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.

The Soviet has condemned the murders of M. Shingarev and M. Kokoshkin.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, informed Mr. Houston that the employment in the Colonies of men from the fighting line is receiving most careful attention. Otherwise, every possible use is being made of their services in the various war theatres.

## BLACK LABOUR RECRUITING.

Mr. MacPherson informed Mr. Watt that it was not true to say the War Office had stopped the recruiting of black labour in South Africa.

## THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN AUSTRIA.

## AUSTRO-GERMAN SEPARATION UNLIKELY.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Reliable information confirms the seriousness of the labour and economic troubles in Austria-Hungary, but well-informed opinion scouts any idea that it is likely to lead to the separation of Austria from Germany, owing to Germany's immensely strong economic, military and political hold on Austria.

## THE U.S. COAL RESTRICTIONS.

## OPERATING SATISFACTORILY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The coal restrictions, which entail the temporary closing down of all industries not connected with War requirements and food, are operating satisfactorily.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

## ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Following Sir Edward Carson's resignation, Sir James Craig has resigned the Treasuryship of the Household.

## FOOD PROBLEM IN DUTCH INDIES.

## A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.

A Press telegram from Batavia states that Great Britain is considering the proposals of Dutch shippers to meet the shortage of cargo space to and from India, on condition that the export of rice from Rangoon to the Dutch East Indies is reopened.

Shipping circles at Amsterdam are most gratified at the attempt being made thus to solve the food problem in the Dutch East Indies.

## AN ALLIED COUNCIL MEETING SHORTLY.

PARIS, Jan. 22.

It is announced that the Allied Premiers and War Ministers will probably meet in Paris shortly. M. Thomas, the Socialist leader, suggests that the Entente should offer President Wilson's terms to Germany diplomatically.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

## LUNG CHAI KWONG RECRUITING 30,000 MEN.

PEKING, Jan. 23.

General Lung Chai Kwong reports by telegram that he is recruiting 30,000 additional troops and requests the Government to remit half a million dollars and to authorise another million dollars to be raised in Kwangtung.

General Lung reports that he has captured Linchow.

## LIANG SHIH YI AND OTHERS TO BE PARDONED.

PEKING, Jan. 22.

The Cabinet has sanctioned a free pardon for Liang Shih Yi, Chow Taz Chi and Chiu Kai Kim (who were Ministers under the regime of Yuan Shih Kai).

A mandate granting the pardon will shortly be issued.

(Mr. Liang Shih Yi, who spent his exile chiefly in Hongkong and has lately been in Japan, is reported to be returning here by the *Shinyo Maru*.)

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A Chinese tram driver was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with the manslaughter of an Indian watchman, aged 25, at Praya East, on the 22nd instant.

The charge was read out and explained to the defendant by the Magistrate.

Mr. A. Course, traffic manager of the Hongkong Tramway Co., said it was quite safe to allow bail for the defendant.

Mr. Wood remanded the defendant until next Wednesday, fixing bail at \$500.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF MAIZE.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of maize.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He stated that he picked up the maize from a board a steamer, the officials there giving him permission.

A previous conviction for unlawful possession being on record against him, defendant was fined \$10 with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

## THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Englishmen are reminded that the annual meeting of "St. George's Society" takes place on Monday, the 25th January, at 5.30 p.m. sharp, in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's board room (kindly lent for the occasion), and it is desired that all Englishmen will attend. Besides the business of passing accounts, and electing officers for the ensuing year the meeting will consider ways and means for suitably celebrating "St. George's Day" and raising funds for War Charities.

Englishmen who have not yet joined the Society but who intend to do so at that meeting will be welcome, and in order to vote, their names should be sent to Mr. J. Bentley (c/o Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son) before Monday.

The Committee invites suggestions for the purpose of raising War Charity Funds.

## FOOTBALL.

## UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

The Hongkong Defence Corps in their game with the Middlesex, etc., on Saturday at 4 p.m. on the Club Ground will be represented by the following: Goldenberg, Cave, McQuibbin, Ralston, Stewart, Rodger, Grimmett or Wood, Pasco, Gerrard, McFavish and Morrison.

## UNITED SERVICES HOCKEY LEAGUE.

H. K. D. C. v. 88th COY. R. G. A.

The following will represent the Defence Corps in the above League match at Happy Valley to-morrow. Bully off at 4.30 p.m.: P. H. Cobb; F. W. S. Evans, C. C. Hickling; W. H. Edmonds, F. A. Redmond, G. H. Piercy; G. H. Haskett, F. E. Joelsand, K. Brayshaw (Capt.), C. Hodgson and C. A. Goldenberg.

## KAISER KARL'S RESCUE.

## SWEEP AWAY BY MOUNTAIN TORRENT.

The narrow escape of the Emperor Karl from drowning is narrated in the following message from Gorizia by the official agency: "His Majesty's car," it says, "in attempting to cross a trestle, got deep into the water directly above a small weir, and the motor refused to work. Some stones of the dam gave way under the footman as he was in the act of assisting to carry the Emperor across, and the next moment he was caught by the torrent and carried down into the swirl of the flooded stream."

His Majesty saw the footman's danger, and held on to him and the non-commissioned officer, a guardman, held on to the Emperor, all three being swept over the weir.

Prince Felix of Parma, the Emperor's brother-in-law, whose car arrived at this critical moment, was the first to plunge into the water to the rescue. He did so wearing his full equipment, and the account says that it is due to his heroism and to the brave conduct of his escort that, after great efforts, his Majesty was saved.

The Emperor and his companions in the water had managed to catch hold of a branch of a willow in the bed of the stream, but, as this kept bending under the weight of the three and the force of the current, the Emperor was repeatedly thrown. A heavy beam was got across to them, and by this they were saved.

## SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

In buying a "rough" medicine for children, bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup, and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drugs. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## HARROWING STORY OF PLAGUE.

## WHOLE VILLAGES RENDERED DESOLATE.

## A BELLAGUERED TOWN.

The following are translations of two letters received by the Belgian Mission in Shanghai:

L—Letter from Right Rev. L. Van Diek, bishop of Southwest Mongolia, Erzhizhazhingt, Dec. 31, 1917.

The pestilence plague began in Olantoba, a place between Santahos and Paotowchen, where last year were the headquarters of the "Tou li," those "independents" who plundered the whole country, and where are now cramped soldiers sent from Chihli, to deliver us from these bandits.

As Paotowchen is in continuous relation with the above-named place the disease reached this town very soon and at present the death roll is very heavy.

From this centre it has spread over the whole country and many are dying in the inns and on the roads and bringing the plague to other places. Already there are entire villages without any living human being.

As an instance, I will tell you what happened in Kiangkiyazotze, (between Santahos and Tokoto) one of our Christian villages. A young man came from Paotowchen on December 19. Soon he died and by December 27 there were already 80 victims. It is there that Rev. Father Deboeck resided. He did all he could to stop the spread of the plague, and of course, went to all the dying Christians, the last sacraments, and thus, in spite of all precautions, he himself fell on December 26. The day before the Rev. Father J. Anier came to the place to assist the sick missionary in looking after his unfortunate parishioners. Father Anier is very much exposed; pray for him in order that God may give him heroic courage. (Note: On January 3 a telegram received here reported his death.)

The worst was that it became a "suicide pest" and nothing could be done to keep the people at home. They fled to other places from where they came but only to die and to make new centres of infection. So we had cases in Shihotze, Kiangfanyingze, Shantan, Paotowchen, etc.

Here too in Erzhizhazhingt, one man came in the early days from Kiangkiyazotze. Directly he fell sick and saw that it was from plague. After his death he was immediately buried, the hearse being the first to go to quarantine. Since then we have not had another single case here.

We take all precautions we can. You know that in this village nearly all are Catholics and that some years ago we built a wall round it to protect our people. Now all the gates are closed and we are most severe; none can come in or leave the place; even the letters received or posted are disinfected on the wall.

Nearly all our other fathers, being stationed in less protected places, are much more exposed and are in real danger.

90 cases in 10 days.

II—Letter from the Rev. Cyr. Van Lantschoot.

Erzhizhazhingt, Jan. 1, 1918.

I disinfected this letter before sending it; but I hope that in Peking precautionary measures will be taken to disinfect all correspondence from this country, as I asked them to do.

On December 30 (in ten days that is) 90 fatal cases occurred in Kiangkiyazotze, besides those who escaped to die elsewhere and spread the disease all the more. And you know what a place it was.

The mandarin of Santahos issued a "Kai-shih" (proclamation) to his people ordering them to stop all communication with other places and to remain at home. Provided only it be observed! As soon as the plague reaches this town, I shall of course stop all correspondence, as there is no post-office.

In Santahos (south of the Yellow River) there were cases of plague, as we were told, but we have not received more letters. We cannot tell you what is happening in the West of Olantoba, that is in the district of Santahos, as we have not received a single letter from that quarter.

## PARADING AT SHANGHAI IN GERMAN NAVAL UNIFORMS.

## TWO HUNS FINED BY THE MIXED COURT.

In the Mixed Court at Shanghai last week, before Mr. Kriel, American Assessor, and Magistrate Yui, Paul Oscar Lucas and Charles Grenlich, German subjects, were charged with being drunk and needlessly causing a disturbance while the first named was also charged with doing damage to a red lamp to the extent of \$2, the property of the Shanghai Tramway Co., Ltd.

Evidence was given to the effect that the two defendants were found by Det. Sgt. Schmidt fighting with other Germans in the Macleod East North Szechuen Road, and that they were both wearing German naval uniforms. It was also alleged that Lucas had previously broken a red street lamp belonging to the Tramway Co.

The first-named was fined \$30 or in default sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment, and the second was fined \$10 or five days. The Court also made an order that the naval uniforms should be delivered up and that the men should be prosecuted for wearing them. For this purpose a remand was ordered until Thursday next, and in the meantime a letter is to be sent to the Chinese military authorities asking whether they desire to take jurisdiction.

## READY ON SATURDAY MORNING.

## "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

## THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

## FULL ACCOUNTS

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## ORDER EARLY.

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## AMERICAN TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR CHINA.

## AN IMPORTANT NEW APPOINTMENT.

The American Customs authorities have taken a step that will interest not only importers in America of Chinese products but the exporters in China, says the "N. Y. Daily News."

This is the appointment of a special commissioner of the Treasury Department whose duties will be to examine into and report on the valuation of merchandise exported to the United States and to handle the accompanying invoices.

This is in accord with the system in operation many years in European countries where there are resident agents of the American Treasury Department (Customs), whose business is not alone to see that goods are invoiced at the true local market value, but to notify the port of entry in America of the shipment of "suspected" cargo in which an attempt may be made to smuggle undeclared goods. Some of the largest smuggling frauds attempted at Atlantic ports have been detected through the advance reports of Treasury agents abroad, particularly the smuggling of such things as diamonds and silk.

Mr. Martin R. Nicholson, the special commissioner detailed to Shanghai, it was announced recently by Consul-General Sammons. Accompanying the new officer is Mr. Frederick Achenbach, a former American Consul in Shanghai, who has acted in similar capacity heretofore. He has made his headquarters at Yokohama; now the agent at the Japanese port will confine his activities to Japan. The district of China and neighboring districts will be in charge of Mr. Nicholson, with offices at the American Consulate-General here.

The special commissioner in the Far East for the American Treasury Department, who has acted in similar capacity heretofore, has made his headquarters at Yokohama; now the agent at the Japanese port will confine his activities to Japan. The district of China and neighboring districts will be in charge of Mr. Nicholson, with offices at the American Consulate-General here.

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## SIX-HOUR FACTORY DAY.

## LORD LEVERHULME FORETELLS JOBS FOR ALL.

"Whilst I advocate a six-hour working day in factories," said Lord Leverhulme, speaking in London recently, "I cannot say that I am in favor of the movement, who has acted in similar capacity heretofore, has made his headquarters at Yokohama; now the agent at the Japanese port will confine his activities to Japan. The district of China and neighboring districts will be in charge of Mr. Nicholson, with offices at the American Consulate-General here."

"You cannot," he said, "put a man to mind a machine from 7.30 until 5.30 without inverting the human being and preventing a normal outlook, and the full enjoyment of life. And then we say that these people are inferior in taste and in outlook to people who are not so employed. There is no foundation for saying that they lack opportunity to grand devotion."

Lord Leverhulme said that each reduction of working hours had meant an increase in production, and with each increase in wages there had been an increased demand which swallowed up the increased production.

We could employ all the men returning from the trenches. But there must be a better environment and a better outlook.

## GUILDHALL RATONS.

## NOT TO BE DIGNIFIED BY THE TERM "BANQUET."

Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, said that the menu at the Lord Mayor's banquet conformed to the Food Controller's order as regards the quantity of flour, bread, meat and sugar. It was not until the menu was changed at the last moment that the quality of the food responsible for the quality of the speeches (Lauchier).

Mr. Bonar Law: If the quality of the speeches was as good as the food, I don't think any one ought to complain. (Laughter.)

In a letter of thanks to the committee who were in charge of the arrangements on November 9, the Lord Mayor says: "As to the evening function (the term 'banquet' is so ludicrously inappropriate that I hesitate to use it), I have no doubt the committee's conscience is as clear as mine. The measure diet, less and lighter than people would have had in their own homes, was a mere accessory to the real object of the evening, which was to afford his Majesty's Ministers and the representatives of our Allies a public opportunity of reviewing the present state of affairs connected with the war, and making it known through the Press, to the whole world."

## THE WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The wealth produced each year in the United States by the 42,000,000 workers and wage-earners, aided by labor-saving machinery, which is ever increasing in efficiency and output, is colossal. For 1917, this wealth, it is believed, will exceed \$40,000,000,000. The per capita of money is \$950.00. The per capita of money is \$950.00. The per capita of money is \$950.00.

The first-named was fined \$30 or in default sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment, and the second was fined \$10 or five days. The Court also made an order that the naval uniforms should be delivered up and that the men should be prosecuted for wearing them. For this purpose a remand was ordered until Thursday next, and in the meantime a letter is to be sent to the Chinese military authorities asking whether they desire to take jurisdiction.

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## WHEN YOU HAVE A COUGH, REMEMBER CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

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## HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

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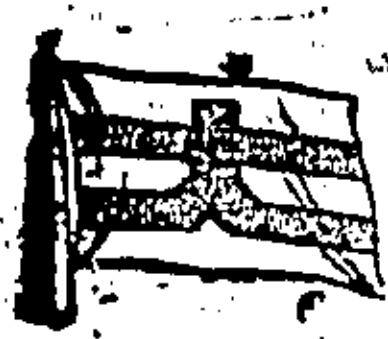
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SHANGHAI	SUTUNG	Jan. 29, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SEKIANG	Jan. 31, at 3 p.m.

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Telephone No. 34.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
MANILA	LOOYANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	YINCHOW	SUNDAY, Jan. 27, Daylight
HAIPHONG	YINCHOW	SUNDAY, Jan. 27, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	THURSDAY, Jan. 31, Daylight
MANILA	YINCHOW	FRIDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai where excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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PERIA MARU	9,000	22nd February.
KOREA MARU	18,000	8th March.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd March.
TENYO MARU	22,000	
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DESTINATION.	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	SUTWA MARU, Capt. Sakita, Tons 21,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Feb. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 21,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Feb. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Akamatsu, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU, Capt. Shimidzu, Tons 16,000	MONDAY, 11th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Duki, Tons 8,000	MONDAY, 28th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Tenda, Tons 10,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Feb.
YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Tsuruga, Tons 9,000	FRIDAY, 25th Jan.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. Taniguchi, Tons 8,000	MONDAY, 28th Jan.

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YOKOHAMA via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the homeward vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the carrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to  
R. V. D. FARR,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1917.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignees of Cargo from Europe per the Company's Steamship.

"ATSUTA MARU," are hereby notified that as this steamer had an outbreak of fire on board on the 10th December, 1917, on her way from England to the East, it has been decided that the damage sustained and the expenditures incurred therefrom shall form a subject for General Average contribution.

Consignees are therefore requested to sign Average Bond at this Office, to fill in Valuation Forms which may be supplied upon application, as well as to pay to the ship's agents a deposit, percentage of which shall be fixed later, before taking delivery of their goods, on ship's arrival here on Monday, the 21st instant.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1918.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk in the Hazardous and/or extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on TUESDAY, January 29th, 1918 at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after January 30th, 1918, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

J. ORAM SHEPHERD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1918.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

OHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers "KEEMUN" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Heits Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter or to before the 11th February or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1918.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "JAPAN" having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon. The Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1918.







## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

## EQUIPMENT BOARD.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 6.30 to 8 p.m. on the following dates:

Friday, January 25th.  
Tuesday, February 5th.  
Friday, 22nd.

## COMMUNICATION DRILL.

At Headquarters on Tuesday, 22nd January, at 8 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Infantry Training 1914, Sections 1 to 35 will be practised.

## LETTERS.

At Headquarters, Friday, 25th Jan. at 6 p.m. Subject, Military Law.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

## PARADES.

FRIDAY, 25th instant.—7.30 p.m. Right Half Company, Layers and Setters' class and gun numbers as detailed.

8.15 p.m. Left Half Company, Full parade.

SUNDAY, 31st February.—Night and Left Half Companies. Full charge practice at Belchers Battery. Full particulars will be issued later.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

19th to 25th instant.—E.L. morning, night at Belchers and Lyceum. Parades as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.—Engine drivers at 6.45 p.m.; Electricians at 6.00 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Captain W. Russell, Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Templeton; Storekeepers, Lieut. Hall.

Examinations for higher ratings will be held at Belchers at 6 p.m. on 18th January and at Lyceum at 6 p.m. on 23rd and 24th January.

Detail of letters at Lyceum from 17th to 31st January, 1918 is posted at Headquarters.

Lecture. A lecture on Musketry will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters on 25th instant at 6.30 p.m. All N.C.O.s and men not on first relief must attend.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

## PARADE.

"B" Company.  
FRIDAY, 25th instant.—4.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15, at King's Park Range. Dress, Drill order with pouches. 3-1.

8.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. 3-1.

Machine gun company.  
Dress for all parades clean fatigue with putties.

FRIDAY, 25th instant.—6.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

## SIGNALING RACES.

Wednesday, 23rd and Friday, 25th inst. 6.15 p.m. Right Half Section and those of Left Half who have not completed Tests of Elementary Training, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Sergeants, Edmonds and Meade will attend on 23rd instant.

## RESULTS.

FRIDAY, 25th instant.—6.15 p.m. All units except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Edmonds and Meade. Dress, Drill order.

FRIDAY, 25th instant.—6.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Sergeants O'Sherry and Corporal Williams will attend.

## DETAILS.

On duty 22nd to 25th instant inclusive, "B" Company.

On duty 26th instant Mounted Section.

On duty 31st instant and 1st Feb. Machine Gun company.

On duty 2nd to 5th February inclusive. Orderly Officer from 20th to 26th instant Lieut. A. E. Wright.

Orderly Officer from 27th to 2nd Feb. Lieut. B. R. Branch.

## G. E. STEWART,

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 24, 1918.

On London—Bank Wire ... 3/11 1/2  
On demand ... 3/11 1/2  
30 days sight ... 3/11 1/2  
4 months sight ... 3/11 1/2  
Credit, 4 months sight ... 3/11 1/2  
Documentary, 4 months sight ... 3/11 1/2

On Paris—On demand ... 4/0 1/2  
Credit, 4 months sight ... 4/0 1/2

On New York—On demand ... 70 1/2  
Credit, 30 days sight ... 70 1/2

On Bombay—Wire ... nom.  
On demand ... nom.

On Calcutta—Wire ... nom.  
On demand ... nom.


On Singapore—On demand ... 130 1/2  
On Manila—On demand ... 141

On Shanghai—On demand ... nom.  
30 days sight (private paper) ... nom.

On Yokohama—On demand ... 128 1/2  
Gold Leaf 100 fine (per ton) ... 43.40  
Silver (per oz.) ... 43.40

On Hongkong—24 1/2 p. nom.  
Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 p. nom.  
Chinese Copper Coins ... 2 p. nom.  
Note of Native Interest ... 2 p. nom.  
Note of Native Cash ... 2 p. nom.  
Note of Native Silver ... 2 p. nom.

"Compare the work"



The Typewriter of Triple Service:—  
Letter Making.  
Card Typing.  
Billings.  
all in one.  
More work with less effort.  
**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
4, Des Vaux Road Central.

## SILIMPOFON (SEBATTIE) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COVINT HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOFON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOFON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

**BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents Cove Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

Y. L. HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher in European schools and has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is prepared to give a first-class course in Chinese to students.

He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 124, Wellington Street, first floor.

1241

## TANG YUK DING, successor of the late SLEN TING.

14, D'ARCY STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation free.

## HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS.

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.  
ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.

CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY PRODUCED.

Orders may be placed with the CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.  
9 p.m.—Court Cards at the Theatre.

## GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.—Distribution of Prizes at St. Joseph's College.

MONDAY, Jan. 28.—5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Members of St. George's Society.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.—Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

Company Meetings.—11.30 a.m.—West Point Building Co. 11.45—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.

12 noon—Hongkong Land Investment Co. 12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Land Reclamation Co.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.—Noon—Prize-giving at the Diocesan School by H.E. The Governor.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.—Noon—Prize-giving at Ediloke Fabrik School.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.—2.15 p.m.—Formal opening of Tysan Tai Revival.

9.15 p.m.—Concert at Theatre Royal by A. Mirovich and M. Petrov.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.—12 noon—Prize-giving at Ellis Radcliffe School.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.—Prize-giving at Queen's College.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.—Chinese New Year.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.—Hongkong Jockey Club Race.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.—Second day of Race.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.—Third day of Race.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For Week-Days Saturdays and Holidays.

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## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

## CHAIR.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.  
Half hour, ... 20 "

One hour, ... 35 "  
Two hours, ... 50 "

Three hours, ... 70 "  
Six hours, ... 100 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 6.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ... 0.80 cents.  
Three hours, ... \$1.00

Six hours, ... 1.50  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... \$0.15 \$0.30  
Half hour, ... 0.30 0.60

One hour, ... 0.60 1.20  
Two hours, ... 1.20 2.40

Three hours, ... 1.80 3.60  
Six hours, ... 3.00 6.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 6.00 12.00

## RICKSHAW.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong ships in Victoria.

Ten minutes, ... 5 cents.  
Quarter hour, ... 10 "

Half hour, ... 15 "  
One hour, ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour, ... 20 "

Notes.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ... 5 cents.  
Half hour, ... 10 "

Hour, ... 15 "  
Every subsequent hour, ... 20 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than —

To 4th mile, ... 75 cents. 1 hour.

return, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 8th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 8th to 12th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 12th to 16th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 16th to 20th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 20th to 24th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 24th to 28th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 28th to 32nd mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 32nd to 36th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 36th to 40th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 40th to 44th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 44th to 48th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 48th to 52nd mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 52nd to 56th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 56th to 60th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 60th to 64th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 64th to 68th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 68th to 72nd mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 72nd to 76th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 76th to 80th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 80th to 84th mile, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

single, ... 1.00. 2 hours.

## ECZEMA IN RASH ON HEAD, FACE

And Neck. Mass of Sore Eruptions. Burning Terrible. Kept Awake. Cure Entirely Healed.

"A few months after birth my daughter had eczema on her head, face, and neck. It first appeared as a rash and her head was a mass of sore eruptions. The irritation and burning were terrible, and used to keep her awake nearly all night. I had to cover her hands to prevent her from scratching."

"After a year I was told to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I did. After using about two tins she was nearly healed, and by the time I had used three tins she was entirely healed."

(Signed) Mrs. Mary Sumner, Well House Farm, Everley, Nr. Winchester, Hants, Eng., August 15, 1916.

No better relief preparations exist than Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal). Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 47, Charterhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

## WEATHER REPORT.

January 24d. 11A. 25m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly from Shanghai to Weihaiwei, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclone remains stationary over N. China.

Fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.